

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For One Year, \$1.00
Two Years, \$1.50
For Three Months, 50 cents

PULLMAN MEN GO OUT

BIG CAR SHOPS CLOSED UP TIGHT.

The Walk-out Wholly Unexpected by the Managers—The Discharge of Grievance Committees Undoubtedly Precipitated the Strike—Serious Trouble May Ensue.

Thousands quit the Works. Three thousand men stopped making palace cars for George M. Pullman Friday forenoon and spent the day in discussing their wrongs in the streets of the "model city" of Pullman, Ill. The strike, which had been threatened for a week or more, was precipitated mainly by the discharge of three prominent members of the grievance committee. A rumor current the night before that the company intended to close down the works within a day or two also played an important part in bringing the trouble to a crisis.

About 600 men who did not belong to the union remained sprinkled through the all but deserted shops until 6

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

VOLUME XVI.

NUMBER 6.

KELLY'S ARMY SAILS AWAY.

The Commonwealts Leave Des Moines on Flatboats.

The railroads having refused to transport Kelly's commonwealts army from Des Moines, the "General" set about building flatboats on which to float his men down the Des Moines River to the Mississippi. About a hundred of these boats, rudely constructed by their own hands, were required to move the army. The fleet got away Wednesday at noon bidding good-by to Des Moines from the packing-house miles south of the city. Most of the boats in the fleet were rigged with cars or sailing gear, and sails were improvised from army blankets.



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CHANGES IN TARIFFS.

MANY ALTERATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE BILL.

Result of the Compromise Between the Democrats in the Senate—Duties Are Increased—Schedules in the Measure Which Suit the Majority.

Mutilate Wilson's Measure.

During the executive session Monday Senator Jones presented the amendments to the tariff bill, which have been considered and agreed to by the Democratic Senators, known as the compromise committee. There are over 400 of them, and it makes new bill, or a measure greatly differing from the Wilson bill and from the Senate bill in any form in which it has been presented. The amendments heretofore presented by Senator Vest and reported from the Finance Committee are endorsed by the compromise committee. There is a general increase in the bill, and in some schedules the increases are very marked.

The new sugar schedule provides:

On and after Jan. 1, 1893, there shall be levied, collected and paid on all sugars not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color and on all tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, or of beet juice, melada, concentrated molasses, a duty of 40 cents ad valorem; and upon all sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard in color there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one-eighth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the regular duty of 40 cents ad valorem; and all sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice or of beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete or concentrated molasses, which are imported from or are the product of any country which at the time the same are exported therefrom, shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound in addition to the foregoing rates. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or reduce the existing treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the king of the Hawaiian Islands on Jan. 29, 1875, or the provisions of any act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same; that on and after Jan. 1, 1893, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of 40 cents per 40 degrees or less by the polariscope and containing 20 per centum of moisture, and on molasses testing above 40 degrees and not above 56 degrees polariscope, a duty of 2 cents per gallon; if testing above 56 degrees polariscope a duty of 4 cents per gallon.

Changes in Other Schedule.

Other changes in the bill are:

Tartaric acid, 20 per cent ad valorem; in Senate, 20 in House bill.

Alcoholic perfumery, including Cologne water and other toilet waters and aloe balsam compounds not specially provided for in this act, 22 a gallon and 60 per cent ad valorem; in Senate, 20 in House bill, \$2 a gallon and 25 ad valorem.

All coal-tar colors or dyes by whatever name known, and not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent; Senate and House bill, 20.

New paragraph inserted as follows:

Dried beans, barley beans, borries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bullock's heart, creasances, fruits, flowers, dried berries, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, roots and stems, spicas, vegetables, seeds (aromatic), seeds of morid growth, weeds and grasses, 20 per cent ad valorem; Senate and House bill, 20.

Changes in Cotton Schedule.

Paragraph 233, relating to cotton cloth, is stricken out and the following inserted:

Cotton, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted or printed exceeding fifty and 100 threads to the inch, county of origin, per pound, 20 per cent ad valorem; 25 cents per pound; Senate and House bill, 20 a gallon and 25 ad valorem.

All coal-tar colors or dyes by whatever name known, and not specially provided for in this act, 25 per cent ad valorem; in Senate, 20 in House bill, 20.

Changes in Woolen Goods.

In the paragraph relating to fish the word "prepared" is stricken out and the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem is made to apply to all fish.

Epsom salts are made dutiable at 1-5 of a cent per pound. Other changes are:

Morphia or morphine salts thereof, 50 cents per ounce.

Painted and poppy oil, 20 cents per gallon instead of 15 cents in former bills.

In the paragraph relating to fish the word "prepared" is stricken out and the rate of 20 per cent ad valorem is made to apply to all fish.

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O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATLING, MICHIGAN.

A FELLOW has got to rise early in the morning to beat a carpet.

ABOUT the hottest furnace into which a child can be cast is worldly prosperity.

THERE are friends who will stand by you to the last dollar. Your dollar, not their dollar.

The English stand for office instead of running for it, because England is a small country, and there is standing room only.

A subscriber writes, asking the meaning of the "silent watches of the night." We answer with pleasure that they are those which the owners neglect to wind up before retiring.

KENTUCKY physicians are puzzled by the bright blue spots which appear at intervals on the body of a farmer of that State. Have they ascertained to which particular brand of vitiligo he is addicted?

The students of Rochester University have asked permission to smoke in their class-rooms. If consent is given the faculty should see that the cigars and tobacco are carefully "edited."

The Boston Transcript thinks there is reason to believe that in the fulness of time the bicycle rider will be able to make both ends meet. The way he is already humping himself; the time cannot be far distant when he shall have achieved complete success.

This Chicago man who now desires to ascertain the absolutely correct time has but to stand on the corner and look up at the time ball on the Masonic Temple, which is dropped daily at exactly 12 o'clock noon. While looking up he should be careful to keep his hand on his watch; else he may have nothing to set when he finds out the time.

Automatic slot machines for the supply of hot water were put up in the streets all over Paris a few months ago, but they have not proved a success. Their purpose was the supplying of hot water to people too poor to afford a fire in their homes at all times. For one cent the machine was supposed to deliver fourteen pints of water at a temperature of one hundred and forty degrees Fahrenheit. But the machines have mostly delivered cold water, and often nothing whatever.

Successful experiments in tea-growing have been made in South Carolina, and the plant there raised will command from 25 to 30 cents a pound. Of course, it is not up to the highest standard, but it can be improved by careful cultivation, and those who have engaged in the industry propose to continue until they determine whether or not a high-grade tea can be raised at a profit. Should this prove to be the case, other Southern States will, no doubt, follow the example of South Carolina, and make tea-growing one of important agricultural industries of that section of the country.

The many teapots proudly exhibited in New England as having been brought over in the Mayflower have been proved to be frauds. Tea was scarcely known in England up to 1660, when Samuel Pepys tasted it for the first time. It certainly had not been introduced into Europe in 1620. The forks, too, that came over in that most elastic of vessels had also better be put away with the teapots, for the very earliest to be found in England are not older than the middle of the reign of Charles the Second. A few exist of the reign of George the First, and they are three-pronged. It was not until the time of George the Third that the four-pronged fork was used.

To get a good floorwalker who will keep saleswomen in order is the hardest task of the men who keep the big shopping stores, said a merchant representative of the New York Sun. Men who are strict with other men are easy enough to find, but the strictest of them fall a prey to tenderness and gallantry where the women under them are concerned. The saleswomen loaf, and gather in groups to gossip, they neglect customers, and are even rude to them, and do a hundred things for which a floorwalker would report persons of his own sex. But when it comes to disciplining the girls and women, the same floorwalker grows gentle and weak, even to the point of damaging the reputation and business of a great house.

The cable map of the world, prepared by the United States Navy Department, shows that the Mediterranean is thickly netted with cables west of Malta. So is the North Atlantic between the thirty-eighth and fifty-fifth parallels. The North Sea, the Red Sea, and the Arabian Sea have many cables. The only great unbridged spaces are the Pacific, the South Atlantic, and the great stretch of the Indian Ocean between Madagascar and Australia. There is no considerable cable north of Stockholm or south of Nelson, New Zealand. The Black Sea is completely girdled by land lines and a cable from one end. The Gulf of Mexico is crossed, though not at its widest, by several cables, and the waters of the

West Indies are becoming thickly netted with short cables.

Those striking Chicago brickmakers who have made the discovery that they were used by certain manufacturers who wanted to raise the price of brick must feel proud of themselves. They have lost several weeks' wages, and while they were marching up and down the country roads, urging their brethren to quit work, the crafty and deceitful brickyard owners were smiling happily and adding another dollar to the price of brick every twenty-four hours. A few more experiences of this kind will make striking unpopular. At least the horny-handed workman will not be led into a strike until he has ascertained that he is not being "worked" by some plutocratic combination that wants to shut off the supply of material and thereby raise prices. It is safe to say, at all events, that the next man who undertakes to get the brickmakers on a strike will have to show mighty good cause for it. The brickmakers are not so aggressive as they were. They are indulging in the salutary but not especially agreeable performance known as kicking themselves.

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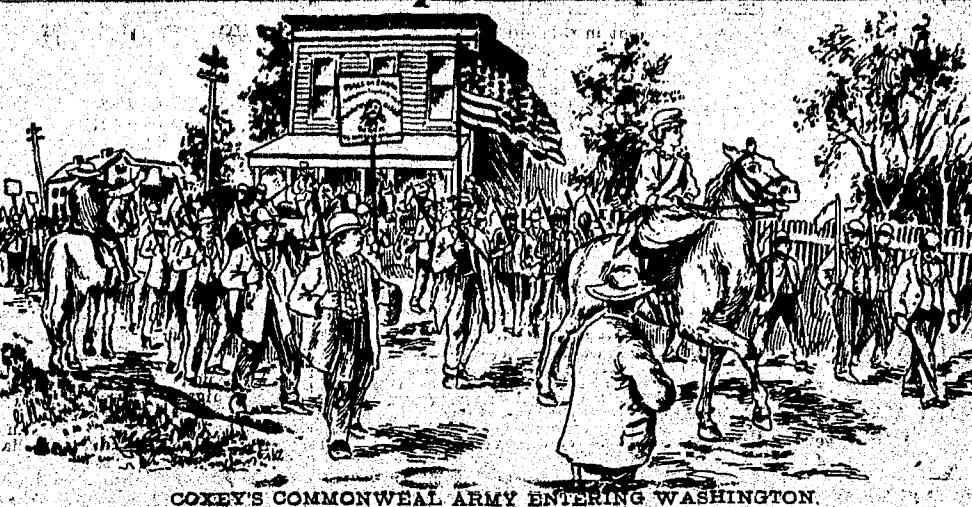
A suggestion that seems to merit consideration has been made by a New York man. He says very truly that the 2-cent postage stamp is not precisely a thing of beauty and that almost any design that might be substituted for it would have to be regarded as an improvement. His idea is to engrave upon the stamp that is most commonly used of all the issues a miniature representation of the United States flag, the stars and stripes. These are some of his arguments: "The bright colors of the flag on every letter that went about the country would be a pleasure to the eye and a revivifier of patriotism; while the stamp would be an educator, for there are thousands of right respectable intelligent people in this country to-day who couldn't put a flag together if furnished with the material. I know whereof I speak, for I have seen it tried. However, this is away over and above politics, and there should be an immediate and intelligent movement toward the powers that be for a postage stamp that will not only carry the letter intrusted to its transporting influence, but carry as well the message of freedom and union which is written all over the flag."

Of course, the change would lessen the prominence, so to speak, of the late George Washington, but he could be substituted for one of the gentlemen whose visages adorn stamps of other denominations. His present "brickdust physiognomy is certainly not delightful to aesthetics. The flag would be very much better from their standpoint, and, indeed, from almost every standpoint. Since the Columbian stamps were introduced the country has been educated away from Mr. Washington as a letter-carrier.

"WHEN I was in America," says a writer in the Nineteenth Century, "I was touched by the sacrificial life of a mother. Girls do not always marry early there. They like a good time, and their mothers cannot bear to part from them, say from 15 to 25. But when they marry, they put on heavier chains than any English mother does, whose love expresses itself differently. American devotion to the children is a religion. The husband never dreams of demurring to wife and family quittling him for months at a time, and sending him to live at his club, if the babies health or entertainment seems to call for it. The mother nurses them in sickness, gives up her likes and dislikes, her accomplishments, her amusements, her husband, keeps up or drops a circle at the bidding of the irresponsible small things; she is never divided from her young ones, sometimes not night or day, till they are well on in their teens; she is nurse-maid, governess, sister, all in one, and it wears her out—sometimes in them—this long subjection. In England, we used to have a similar subjection; but it was of the child to the mother. English mothers do not think they ought to wait second in their own house, except to their husbands, and husbands are not always aware how much of self-abnegation that involves; the wife herself hardly knows. She writes for him, intrigues for him, gives up her music, gives up her painting, her reading; she cannot do all, and husband and house must come first. When she has brought up all the children, she thinks her toll may be lightened. The girls can take some of the housekeeping; the boys can lift the strain on the family purse."

Hair Powder.

Hair-powder was first introduced into England by ballad-singers at the fair of St. Germaine in the year 1614, and it was long before it became adopted as a fashionable ornament. In the beginning of the reign of George the First, only two ladies of rank wore powder in their hair, and they were laughed at for their singularity; and at the coronation of George the Second, there were only two hair-dressers in London. The rapidity with which dressing the hair and wearing powder increased is evident from the calculation made by Pitt, in 1765, when he proposed the hair-powder tax. It was then estimated that there were in Great Britain 40,000 hair-dressers; that the flour they consumed annually in hair-powder was of the value of \$10,000,000, and the number of persons wearing it amounted to 200,000; so that supposing the tax of one guinea a head were laid on it, it would yield over \$1,000,000 per annum. The amount however, fell far short of this sum, and constantly decreased. In the first year of the tax, 1765, it only produced \$950,000, and in 1803 it had sunk to \$250,000.



COXEY'S COMMONWEAL ARMY ENTERING WASHINGTON.

(From a Photograph.)

FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

Something that Will Interest the Juvenile Members of Every Household—Quaint Actions and Bright Sayings of Many Cute and Curious Children.

The Clever Parson.

My children, come tell me now if you have ever been told of the person who was so clever, so clever, so clever was he?

That never a clever person could be.

The parson loved children; he also loved walking, and off to the woods he was constantly stalking,

To smell the sweet air, and to see the green trees, And to do just exactly what'er he might please.

Some children they went with him once to—

(They loved the good person because he was food,) They followed him kayly for many a mile, To list to his voice and to look on his smile.

At length the children cried, "Oh—dear—

We're tired—as tired as tired can be!"

It's supper-time, too, while afar we thus roam;

Oh, pray you, dear Parson, do carry us home!

The children were six, and the parson was one:

He sat himself down in the shade of a tree, And pondered the matter most thoughtfully.

At length he exclaimed, "My dear little chicks,

I might as well, but I can't carry six.

Yet, course, your parson's good cars will provide That each of you home on a fine horse shall ride."

He drew out his jackknife so broad and so bright,

And fell to work slashing with main and with might,

Till ready there—one, two, three, four, five, and six—Lay, smooth, smooth-polished, some excellent sticks.

"Now mount your good horses, my chil—dear!" he cried;

"I'll see that your good horses and merrily ride."

A cart, a trot, a gallop away,

And we shall get home ere the close of the day."

The children forgot they were dreadfully tired:

They seized on the hobbles, with ardor inspired.

"Get, Dobbin! whos, Dobbin! come up, Dobbin! do!"

Oh, pray you, dear Parson, won't you gallop, too?"

Away went the children in frolicsome glee,

Away went the parson, as pleased as—

And when they got back to the village they cried:

"Oh, dear! and oh, dear! what a very short ride!"

—St. Nicholas.

Jingle.

The biggest dance in all the world Lives somewhere down in Maine:

He doesn't know that he'll get wet By standing in the rain!

Ab!

Mamma—How came that hole in your glove, Ethel? It was not there this morning.

Ethel—Where was it?—Truth.

A Coming Typhus.

Teacher—Now, when Pharaoh's daughter went to bathe among the bulrushes what did she find?

Tommy (who has been there himself)—Bullfrogs.—Judge.

Art for Children.

The children's room in every house

ought to be fitted out with a blackboard.

Any painter will coat a section of the wall with blackboard staining for a few cents, or if there is no painter convenient, sheets of slatted paper may be tacked up against the wall, and the result is quite satisfactory.

A box of colored chalks

and a book of outline prints will furnish the materials for drawing and sketching, and many are had that will otherwise be passed in interest.

She has averaged one arrest a month and claims to have made no mistakes.

She stands near the store door, dressed in a smart shopping costume, and watches the people coming in.

When she sees a man or woman who acts suspiciously—and she says that the majority are men—she follows that person about the store.

She talks to the salesgirls as an intending purchaser would, while she keeps one eye on the suspected person.

She waits patiently until she sees an article snatched from the counter and dropped into a pocket.

When the thief reaches the door, she follows and brings him or her back, with the remark that the proprietor requests an interview.

The thief is taken to a quiet corner in the store, where a few questions are

asked. There is usually a denial of guilt.

Then Miss Alexander tells in which pocket the stolen goods are

and a search is made.

If she and the proprietor are satisfied that it is the first offense and the offender is entitled to clemency a release follows.

Otherwise the case goes to court.

Miss Alexander says she has heard of kleptomaniacs, but does she believe in hypnosis, though she has been charged with unconsciously hypnotizing people into stealing.

THE MAGIC WHEELS.

How to Make Shadows Turn in Directions Opposite to Each Other.

Cut out of a piece of pasteboard a circular wheel with large teeth around it, and pierce the center of this wheel with a pin, which next stick into a wooden rule held vertically.

Then lift two candles placed upon a table about three feet apart, and both at equal distance from the wall. If you hold the wheel parallel with the wall, so that it projects



upon it two circular shadows, and make the wheel turn on its pin axis, you will see the shadows turn also in the direction indicated by the little arrows in the cut.

All this is very easy. But now to

make the two shadow wheels turn in opposite directions—how would you go at work to accomplish that? Place your wheel perpendicularly with the wall.

Then back off until you bring the shadows into circular form. At

that moment turn your pasteboard wheel, and you will see the shadows turning in opposite directions.

A PICTURESQUE CHURCH.

Stands on the Rock of St. Michael and Was Founded in 985.

Where the valleys of the Loire, Borne, and Dolaison join stands the town of Le Puy, one of the most picturesque places in France. The town stands on the southern acclivity of Mount Anis, which is crowned by a huge mass of volcanic rock, called the Rock of St. Michael. On this towering peak stands a chapel, claimed to have been founded in 555, and long a famous place of pilgrimage. This strange chapel is reached by a series of flights of steps and inclined planes, winding round the rock. Near by is another church—

SHADOW WHEELS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications for this paper should be received by the name of the author; not necessarily in publication, but as evidence of good faith and the fact of their having been written.

It is strongly advised to keep names and dates of letters and figures plain and distinct.

"He went to the office loaded, you say. What was the result?" "He was fired."

"Pull up your suspenders, there's fringe on your pants," is the latest song that has real pathos.

A CHICAGO crowd had a great time the other day in chasing an escaped monkey, but in the account of the chase nothing at all is said about the parrot.

EVERYTHING darling in the line of theft is practiced by the accomplished crooks of this latitude. Three of them have been arrested for stealing giant spokes from the Ferris wheel.

It is officially calculated in New York that the tall buildings erected in lower Broadway up to date have added seventy-five acres to the business area of New York City above the sixth story.

The Omaha Judge who did not like "the stinger end of the Bee" and jailed its editor will wish he had not long before he gets through with it. His hide will rattle on the Bee's back twice one of these days.

SPAIN is preparing to hold a World's Fair next May in Madrid. We beg leave to propose the name of our distinguished Spanish friend, the Duke of Veragua, for the position of John Boyd Thacher to the enterprise.

An Oklahoma judge sentenced two editors to imprisonment for contempt of court and the sheriff refused to enforce the sentence. The power of the press in Oklahoma is evidently something more than a rhythmic resonant phrase.

ELECTRIC light is being used as a bait by fishermen who ply their calling along the Pacific coast. This Yankee adaptation of electricity brings big hauls. The fish are attracted by the bright lights in the water, and their investigations generally end in their being hooked while trying to swallow the glass globules.

DR. CHARLES FORBES, who is a member of the Rochester, N. Y., Pathological Society, as well as of a church of that city, found upon examining the dregs of a communion cup enough microbes to communicate twenty different kinds of disease, and upon this showing, two thousand small glass cups have been purchased for individual use in that church.

A curious effect of the Vatican's refusal to recognize the Italian Government was noted a few days ago. A Vatican official embezzled thirteen thousand lire and disappeared. No notice has been given to the Italian authorities, but the Papal Nuncios abroad have been notified, in case the defaulter appears in any place under foreign jurisdiction. The criminal can live in Rome undisturbed as long as he chooses.

THE petting of Russian nihilists, French anarchists, and other disorderly elements of Europe by Americans, under the plea that such people are opposed to the rule of tyranny, is bearing its natural fruit in this country. We can already dispose of our Russian sympathies at short range. It is not to be denied that "Freedom shrieked as Kosciusko fell," but freedom would not swoon if half the Poles, Hungarians, and Magyars were kicked from Castle Garden to the Azores Islands at one gesture.

DAY by day more infamies in the chapter of naval contracts are coming to the surface. Upon the heels of the discovery that much of the armor plate furnished by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. for the new battle ships was full of blow holes and not fit for use comes the information that the steel trial projectiles for the new heavy naval ordnance furnished by Sterling Bros., also of Pennsylvania, are made brittle or soft—not according to Government requirements, but according to the desire of the armor-plate manufacturers against whose sample plates they are to be fired. Under this contract system our new navy would seem to be in a bad way, defenseless because of bad armor and impotent because of bad projectiles.

SCOTCH home rule makes progress.

The adoption by the British Committee of Sir George Trevelyan's resolution providing for the reference of all purely Scottish measures to a committee consisting of the seventy-two Scotch and fifteen English members is a long step forward. It was followed up by the introduction of the local government bill for Scotland, which, as soon as it has passed the second reading, will be referred to this committee of eighty-seven for report. The report will doubtless be adopted. The full House will thus be saved the wearisome committee debates, and the Scotch members will trim and shape the measures to suit themselves. The Tories bitterly opposed Trevelyan's resolution, because they fully understand that if Scottish measures are to be referred to a committee of Scotch members, Irish measures must from the very logic of things be referred to the Irish members, who are more radical even than the Scotch members, and who now stand eighty-four Liberals to nineteen Tories. What chance would the

Irish Tory landlords stand if an Irish committee should have the shaping of an Irish land bill, for instance? No wonder the Tories stand agast.

OUR RURAL READERS.

SOMETHING HERE THAT WILL INTEREST THEM.

A Pretty Rabbit Pen—How to Protect Corn from the Depredations of Crows—Suggestions to the Peach Grower—Education of Farmers.

Few of the people who read or talk about artificial irrigation in the United States have any idea of the great value which the introduction of the process has given to lands in Australia. In 1889 one company contracted with the Victorian Government to expend \$600,000 in five years on irrigation works for the development of a rich but arid tract of land. In four years the company has expended more than double that sum. At a place called Mildura there are 5,000 people, 17,000 acres of land have been sold, and 10,000 are under cultivation. Most of the settlers take the land on time payments at from \$100 to \$150 per acre and pay for the water in addition. These valuations are far in excess of any figures named for artificially irrigated lands in this country, but if they can be realized in Australia the improvement of land to be sold at figures high by comparison with those paid for ordinary farm lands ought to be possible here. Undoubtedly the time is coming when the systematic distribution of water to the thirsty soil in sufficient but not excessive quantity, and just at the times when it will do most good, will be resorted to extensively, even outside of the arid regions, because of the vastly superior results over those obtained by ordinary haphazard methods of cultivation.

CHICAGO HERALD: Chicago is fast attaining the unenviable distinction of being set up as a "horrible example" of misgovernment for all the other cities in the Union. Chicago Aldermen especially are pointed out as the most conscienceless and larcenous of their tribe anywhere. This is saying a good deal, but every Chicagoan knows that the reproach is just. Kansas City, for example, which is not by any means a model municipality, feels justified in pointing the finger of scorn at us and using our Aldermen as object lessons for her own. The newspapers of this city object to franchises grabbing and warn the councilmen that Chicago methods will not be tolerated in Kansas City. Bitterest and truest of all is the statement in one of these newspapers that "a fair and reasonable remuneration to the municipality for franchises which have been given away by the city of Chicago would pay the cost of administering the government without taxing the people." Every one knows it is true. Every one knows that this city has been robbed and betrayed year in and year out. Every one knows that the thievery is still going on, and that in all human probability it will continue. There is nothing left for the Aldermen to give away—or rather to sell. It is humiliating, but it is true. Chicago is the municipal "horrible example."

SEVERAL years ago certain counties in Southwestern Missouri were bonded for the construction of a railroad. The road was never built, but the bonds had been floated and sold. When they became due most of them were in the hands of innocent parties. Payment was refused by the counties on the ground that they could not be made to settle for something they had never received. The courts, however, decided the bonds had been purchased in good faith by those holding them, and that therefore were a valid obligation, even if the projectors of the road had defrauded the counties. Further litigation followed, but finally the judges of the counties were commanded by the United States District Court to levy assessments for payment of the bonds. The judges of St. Clair County refused to make the levy, and were therupon sent to jail for contempt. Their successors also refused to obey the court and were imprisoned. The other day Judge Lyons became insane. Judge Copenhagen, his predecessor, is dying, and the wife and daughter of the latter have become insane from the shock of his imprisonment. Although the innocent holders of the bonds in question should not lose their money, still the case of the offending judges is assuming such tragic features that some way should be devised for their relief. If they could be released and the projectors of the railroad imprisoned in their stead, there would be more of equity in sight than there is at present. It would seem that some sort of a compromise should be arranged between the counties and bondholders; otherwise imprisonment may follow imprisonment, as it is certain no judge elected in St. Clair County will ever levy any assessments of the proportions they are now.

Taking Him Down. The irascible guest had been sitting at the hotel table about six minutes, and no waiter had come to him. He squirmed around awhile, and when he caught sight of the head waiter, he called him up. "Here," he said ill-naturedly, "I've been waiting here for half an hour for somebody to take my order, and nobody has come near. What I want to know is if I'm to be waited on or not." "Certainly, sir," responded the head waiter, most politely. "I want to know why I've been kept waiting so long," he went on, determined to make it as unpleasant as possible.

"Really, sir," apologized the head waiter, "I can't tell. I only came on watch ten minutes ago, and the man who was on duty when you came in half an hour ago has left and won't be back until this time to-morrow." The guest knew the head waiter was lying to him, but somehow it occurred to him that he was not altogether spotless himself, and he shut up.

A farmer may work and yet not work. Thousands of men engaged in the occupation of agriculture are so narrow as to deny this; indeed, they deny that anything is work which is not done with the hands. An intelligent farmer with a large farm and plenty of capital may employ himself in planning work for his men, in marketing crops, in purchasing fertilizers and directing their distribution, in buying trees and giving oversight to their planting, in erecting new buildings or repairing old ones, in keeping accounts with his laborers, and of all the operations of the farm, in the purchase and sale of breeding stock, in aiding to sustain organizations in behalf of agriculture and do little or no work with his hands, and yet be a first-rate farmer and a useful man and did

profit in what he does. The value of his work may easily exceed that of a dozen laborers, and still some men will say that he does not really work at all, but that is a mistake.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Preserving the Grains of Butter.

There is no part of the process involved in making an extra quality of butter that is of equal importance with properly working it. That the buttermilk and water must be taken out of it and the salt put into it are matters of necessity, and the man who can invent some cheap method by which this can be done without working the butter will be the dairyman's benefactor. To make fine butter we must retain the grain in it, while all working, much or little, tends to destroy this grain. The modern plan of working butter is to do away with working as much as possible and do that little as lightly as can be, and at the same time expel all the milk and water and introduce the salt. To do this stop the churn when the butter granules are very fine, draw the buttermilk and introduce water at a temperature near fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit, which hardens the butter, and when the water runs clear introduce the salt, mixing it well with the hard granules of butter in the churn. Then remove the butter to a table and press into shape for market. This will need no second working to remove the mottled appearance. Do not expect to succeed perfectly with the first trial, but a little experience will soon teach how to overcome the difficulties. It is well at first to wash the butter in the churn with a strong brine instead of clear water until more skill is attained by practice.—Agriculturist.

Education of Farmers.

EX-GOVERNOR HOARD OF WISCONSIN emphasizes a truth frequently urged in these columns, yet which ought to be constantly reiterated by every farming journal, every speaker at the institutes and every father who would have his sons follow in his chosen profession. That fact is the necessity of education in the business of farming. The actual failure of many of our richly endowed agricultural colleges is because the antiquated notion that "anybody can farm" still so largely prevails. The farmer boy has well-trained hands, but his mind not having been schooled in the right direction, he long remains a mere hand laborer, discontented with his surroundings and most apt to turn his back upon the farm for a life elsewhere, with its elusive bubbles of fame and fortune. The hope of this Nation rests with the agricultural classes, and the future of farming depends upon our sons and daughters.—Farm News.

Currants.

"To grow currant bushes from slips," said Abel F. Stevens at the farmers' meeting in Boston, "make the cuttings of new wood and about eight inches long. Place at once in rich garden soil, where no water will stand about them, and with only one bud above ground. Pack the earth firmly about them. If this is done in the fall they will be rooted by winter; if in the spring they will soon be ready for transplanting and will make good plants in a year. For currant worms begin dusting with white hellebore as soon as the first worm is seen, using it dry and mixed with twice its bulk of flour or road dust, after moistening the plants. The second crop of worms will come just after the fruits are gathered, and by eating the leaves weaken them for next year's fruiting. These must be especially watched for and destroyed."

Clean Food and Drink for Poultry.

The device shown herewith, from a sketch by W. Donnell, will enable a poultry keeper to secure cleanliness in food and drink he supplies his fowls. The slatted arrangement is placed upon one corner of the side of the fowl house, a portion of the front being binged to permit food and drink to be placed close behind the slats, long troughs being used for the food, to permit all the fowls to eat at once. The enclosed space can be made long enough to provide accommodations for all the fowls which are kept on the place.

General Notes.

SEEDS GROWN ON VERY RICH SOIL ARE apt to be late in ripening. Look out for the physical welfare of the flock, and especially the feet in wet weather.

VERY FEW FARMERS REALLY LEARN TO PROPERLY CARE FOR MANURE UNTIL THEY KNOW ITS FULL VALUE.

TO OBTAIN THE BEST RESULTS FARM WORK MUST BE DONE IN THE BEST MANNER AND AT THE PROPER TIME.

WHEN IT CAN BE AVOIDED IT IS NOT A GOOD PLAN TO TURN THE YOUNG COLTS IN THE SAME LOT WITH OLDER HORSES.

WITH ALL CLASSES OF STOCK IN BREEDING SPECIAL CARE SHOULD BE USED TO AVOID A CROSS WHERE THE SAME DEFECTS EXIST ON BOTH SIDES.

GOOD SHEEP, GOOD LANDS AND GOOD ROOTS GENERALLY GO TOGETHER, FOR WITH GOOD MANAGEMENT WITH SHEEP LAND CAN BE GRADUALLY BUILT UP.

TIE UP THE HORSES' TAILS WHENEVER IT IS MUDDY, BUT DON'T LEAVE THEM TIED UP OVER NIGHT. IT INJURES THEIR APPEARANCE TO SAY THE LEAST.

THE TWO BEST FOODS WITH DAIRY COWS ARE WHEAT BRAIN AND CLOVER HAY COMBINED WITH OTHER MATERIALS SUFFICIENT TO MAKE UP A GOOD VARIETY.

DESIRABLE BREEDING QUALITIES ARE FIXED IN A HERD BY A LONG LINE OF CAREFUL SELECTION AND BREEDING AND NOT BY THE RESULTS OF INDIFERENT WORK.

BY HAULING OUT AND SCATTERING THE MANURE AS FAST AS MADE DURING THE WINTER, MUCH TIME IS SAVED IN THE SPRING AFTER THE SEASON'S WORK BEGINS.

RAILROADS REFUSE TO "DIVERSIFY" THEY PERSIST IN FARMING IN THE SAME OLD WAY. WHY DO NOT THE DAILY PASSENGERS GO AFTER THOSE OLD FOY FARMERS TOO?

NEVER GIVE MEDICINE TO AN ANIMAL UNTIL IT IS EVIDENTLY NECESSARY, AND THERE IS A PROPER WAY. YOU WILL NEVER FEEL THAT YOU HAVE DOCTORED TOO MUCH.

KEEPING THE TEAMS BUSY IS ONE OF THE BEST ARGUMENTS FOR GROWING A VARIETY OF CROPS, AS OTHERWISE IT WOULD OFTEN BE DIFFICULT TO KEEP THE TEAM BUSY.

PROFESSOR ALDEN SMITH HAS BEEN FORMALLY ENTHRONED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RACE AT GRAND RAPIDS BY THE GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, OF FLINT, HAD HIS HAND BADLY LACERATED WHILE PARTING A COUPLE OF CANINES WHICH WERE HAVING A VERY BITTER FIGHT.

THREE ALMA FISHERMEN WENT FISHING IN A BOAT WITH A LEAKING GASOLINE JACK. THE JACK CAUGHT FIRE, SO DID THE BOAT; TWO FISHERMEN DUMPED OVERBOARD, THE OTHER INTO THE RIVER, WHICH WAS BURNED ALIVE WITH THE BURNING FLUID. BOAT AND OVERCAST DESTROYED AND NO FISH.

ONE OF THE BEST-KNOWN MEN IN BIRMINGHAM, NAMED COOPER PICKERING, WAS DROWNED IN THE MILL POND AT THAT PLACE.

RECEIVER STONE, OF THE CENTRAL MICHIGAN SAVINGS BANK, HAS DECLARED ANOTHER DIVIDEND OF 6 PER CENT., PAYABLE MAY 10. THIS MAKES A TOTAL DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT.

MRS. JENNIE SMITHS, OF MARQUETTE, ASKED A DRUGGIST FOR PEPPERMINT OIL. HE SET THE BOTLE DOWN FOR A MINUTE, AND THE YOUNG LADY THOUGHT SHE WOULD HELP HERSELF. OF COURSE, SHE GOT THE WRONG BOTTLE. CYANIDE OF POTASSIUM WAS PUMPED OUT OF HER, AND FOR THREE HOURS SHE LINGERED BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANDERS.

GRAND RAPIDS MAN CAPTURES THE SENATORIAL PLUM.—THE WEALTH OF HOLLY'S DEAD HERMITS FINALLY DISTRIBUTED.—A GIANT TELLS VERY QUER STORIES.

PATTON APPOINTED.

At Lansing, Governor Rich, after a session during which he had been importuned by a thousand politicians either in person, by telegraph or by mail, appointed John Patton, Jr., of Grand Rapids, United States Senator from Michigan to succeed the late Senator Francis B. Stockbridge. The appointment did not come wholly in the nature of a surprise, and immediately after it was announced Patton, who had been awaiting it in Lansing, appeared at the Governor's office, hastily expressing his thanks and informed the Governor that he would proceed to Washington at once.

JOHN PATTON, JR. The appointee is a popular young Republican, a son of ex-Congressman Patton, of Pennsylvania, a lawyer by profession and at his last birthday was 42 years of age. He is an able and rather forceful speaker, and for two years was president of the Michigan League of Republican Clubs. He has never been prominent before the people of the State in any way. At Grand Rapids Mr. Patton was given an informal reception. The appointment gives general satisfaction in the Valley City, but chiefly because the honor is bestowed upon a Grand Rapids man. He will be a candidate for election by the Legislature next winter.

END OF MILITIA'S WEALTH.

A little over a year ago two of the queer misers that ever lived in Michigan or anywhere else died near Holly. John and Thomas Fagan had been disappointed in love, or something, when they were very young. Life no longer seemed a blessing, and for a time they tried to make them selves less miserable by sailing on the salty seas. After a time they returned to Michigan, settling on a farm, where for years they lived in filth and apparent poverty, saving their cents and in due time accumulating dollars. They died very suddenly. In due time something like \$23,000 in money was found stowed away in nooks and crannies of their house and barn. This money has just been divided among the heirs by the Probate Court. Mrs. Peter Fagan, widow of the only brother who had sense enough to get married and rear a family of creditable children, gets \$11,000 of the money. The remainder is divided equally among Peter's nine children and one grandchild, whose mother died several years ago. Twenty-five persons filed claims at the time the money was found, asserting that they were relatives, but their claims did not pay out. Besides the money, Fagan left a valuable collection of books, many of which were on the theological line. Although they were infidels and could argue down the brightest preachers, their library contained all the standard defenses of Christianity, and there is every evidence that they read these books diligently.

CLOSE CALL.

AN OLD CITIZEN OF GRAND RAPIDS NEARLY LOST HIS LIFE TRYING TO RESCUE AN OLD SAHARA" THAT HE DROPPED. IT WAS RIGHT IN FRONT OF AN APPROACHING CAR, AND AS HE STOOD TO PICK IT UP THE YELLS OF THE MOTORMAN, PASSENGERS AND BYSTANDERS WERE SUFFICIENT TO SCARE THE OLD MAN INTO JUMPING BACK JUST IN TIME TO ESCAPE THE CAR. THE OLD MAN DIDN'T GIVE UP HIS SEARCH, BUT IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE CAR HAD PASSED RETURNED FOR HIS PARTLY SMOKED CIGAR. HE WILL BE HELD FOR A TIME AND PROBABLY BE CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

MR. SWAN WAS A GOOSE.

W. H. SWAN, WHO IS NOW UNDER ARREST AT MUSKEGON, WAS KILLED AT JACKSON. SOME TIME AGO HE PUT UP AT THE HIBBARD HOUSE, REPRESENTING HIMSELF AS TRAVELING FOR A PROMINENT CHICAGO HOUSE, AND BORROWED \$20 FROM HENRY HAYDEN, GIVING HIM A CHECK ON THE CHICAGO FIRM. IT WAS AFTERWARDS LEARNED THAT THE CHICAGO FIRM WAS A MYTH, AND THAT SWAN HAD PRACTICED THIS GAME IN A NUMBER OF PLACES.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

JOHN RULE, OF HOUGHTON, WAS KILLED IN THE OSCOLA MINE BY A SKYL, WHICH STRUCK HIM.

BETWEEN TWENTY AND TWENTY-FIVE ASSES AT MUSKEGON WILL GO OUT OF BUSINESS THIS SPRING.

THE HAMMOND-STANDISH CO. WILL REMOVE ITS NORTHWESTERN OFFICE FROM THE SOO TO RHINELAND, WIS.

A SECTION MAN NAMED JOHN MUSH HAD BOTH LEGS BROKEN WHILE UNLOADING FRUIT FROM A TRAIN AT CASNOVIA. HE MAY RECOVER.

JOHN RACE AND A MAN NAMED BROCK, OF IRONTON, CHARLEVOIX COUNTY, GOT INTO A QUARREL, AND RACE SHOT THE OTHER, INFECTING A FATAL WOUND.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN TRACKMEN, WITH DELEGATES FROM EVERY TOWN ON THE GRAND TRUNK AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL IN MICHIGAN, HELD AN IMPORTANT SECRET MEETING IN BATTLE CREEK.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Wheat in Chicago has gone thoroughly democratic. It is 20 cents lower than a year ago.—*Inter Ocean*.

The democratic party comes out strong in the revising of its revised revisions.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Why, even in Arizona the crushed worm has turned, and the republicans are reporting great and unexpected gains.—*Buffalo Commercial*.

The Troy collar and cuff men did not carry a banner or walk on the grass, but they got there in good shape.—*Rochester Post-Express*.

The sugar trust can walk on the grass if it wants to do so. More it can walk all over Congress, and does it.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

All quiet on the Potomac. Coxey is resting his longs and Mr. Cleveland is looking over the maps to go fishing on Decoration day.—*N. Y. Press*.

Senator Hoar says: "The election of 1892 was a spasm." It seems to have been contagious. The entire country has fits ever since.

Grover Cleveland is preparing to take his annual fishing trip Decoration day, May 30th. He uses the usual bait carried in glass.

If wool were sugar, what a welcome visitor it would be to the room of the Senate Finance committee. Observe that there is something awfully sacred about sugar.—*Wheeling Intelligencer*.

The Chicago Dispatch is of the opinion that when the republican Presidential tents are pitched in 1896 an uncrowned Czar will be the Maine attraction.—*Toledo Blade*.

The wealth in South Carolina averages but \$348 per capita, while that of Ohio is \$1,076. Yet there are people who want the South Carolina idea to rule the whole country.—*National Tribune*.

Secretary Richards, of the American Coffin Manufacturers, says "the hard times have lowered the death rate." Has it come to the point when a man can't afford to die under a democratic administration?—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

A year ago the Populists were dictating terms of alliance with the other parties in several states, and now they are bidding for the privilege of playing tall to any kite that flies.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

The republicans are not bothering themselves about their next candidate for President, all of their interest being concentrated at present upon the work of doing away with a democratic Congress.—*Globe-Democrat*.

"Thirty years of republican rule and one year of the misrule of Grover Cleveland," is the way a convention of democrats in Missouri express it. The historic old democracy is almost as discordant as it was in 1861.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

Three hundred thousand men—The brave, the good, the true—in tangled wood, in mountain glen, on battle plain, in prison pen, Lie dead for me and you! Three hundred thousand of the brave Have made our ransom'd soil their grave, For me and you! Good friends, for me you.

Who will feed the tiger when Croker goes is just now a solemn question. The Governor might pardon some one down at Sing Sing who could fill the bill.—*Inter Ocean*. One penitentiary bird is as good as another, and ex-convicts in New York seem to predominate in the democrat party and Tammany Hall.

An increase of almost \$9,000,000 in the public debt during the month of April affords another demonstration of the broad and comprehensive incapacity of the present Administration in dealing with national finances. If it is the policy of the democrats to force Uncle Sam into the hands of a receiver, they are evidently moving in the right direction.—*N. Y. Press*.

The editor of *The Century* in the May number gives place to two replies from ex-Confederates to Gen. D. H. Hill's article on "The Real Stonewall Jackson," printed in *The Century* for February, one of these replies being from Gen. Thomas L. Preston, of the University of Virginia, who relates with not a little particularity the circumstances of the origin of Gen. Jackson's sobriquet of "Stonewall." R. S. Fortson, of San Marcos, Texas, reaffirms from his own experience the incident of Gen. Jackson giving orders to the Union gunners at Fort Republic up which Gen. Hill threw doubt.

No protection except for monopoly is the final essence of tariff reform as taught by a free trade Congress. It means a feast for the strong and starvation for the weak.—*N. Y. Press*.

The city treasurer of Middletown, Ohio, is a defaulter to the tune of \$28,000. It is superfluous to add that he is a democrat and that Congress-elect Sorg is one of his bondsmen.—*Bay City Tribune*.

It is well that no democratic Senator attempts to defend the "compromised" Tariff bill. No defense is possible. The only excuse for it is that nothing better in the way of tariff reform can get past the Senate.—*N. Y. World*, (Dem.).

In 1861, when the republican party took hold of the reins of government, prophets of evil said "all was lost," and yet the republicans brought order out of chaos, and such prosperity as the world never before saw. They can do it again—more than that, they will.—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

When Senator Aldrich declared that prominent democratic Senators were preparing a list of over three hundred changes in the Wilson bill, Senator Turpin (Dem.) got on his feet and called him a liar. Turpin was the liar, but it is claimed that he was drunk, his usual condition, as well as that of his butternut conferees.

It is openly charged that the tariff bill itself has been manipulated, mutilated and "amended," purely upon the brigand's principle, of share and share alike of plunder and booty, all around. Is this the Senate contemplated by the Constitution and recommended to the American people in 1788 by the framers of that instrument?—*Baltimore Sun*, (Dem.).

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

All the United States Senators from the states south of the Potomac served in the Confederate armies, except Irby, of South Carolina, and Blanchard, of Louisiana, who were too young for military service; and the democratic Senators from the North are of no better material, for during the rebellion they were supporters of the Confederacy as members of the Knights of the Golden Circle or other treasonable organizations.

Congressman Griffin, of the Detroit district, has been stricken with deafness and proposes to resign. It looks as if the entire democratic representation in Congress has become both deaf and blind as they seem to know nothing of the condition of the country nor to have heard the people when they spoke in the late elections. They have "eyes and see not, ears and hear not," and child like, keep repeating that the people demanded a change and must have it, even if it ruined the country. Individually, they have nothing to lose and in their selfishness care nothing for others.

The democrats in the Senate have been forced to acknowledge the suppression of the replies to circulars sent out to manufacturers by the Finance Committee, for information. The reason given is because they were insolent, and, when examined, their insolence consisted in their opposition to the Wilson tariff bill and their complete dissection and exposition of its incongruities and absurdities by manufacturers all over the country.

The original bill and the amendments reek with fraud and robbery and every day's consideration of it brings out the invertebrate hostility of its promoters to every interest that is purely American. If opposition to the Wilson bill is considered insolent and the Senate of the United States should undertake to suppress it, they will have more on their hands than they will accomplish during the present session.

Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, thus sums up the result of the democratic tariff concessions: "There are 409 amendments to the tariff bill, and an analysis of them shows some curious results. 328 of them show an increase in the rates, ranging from 10 to 300 per cent. But six of these amendments reduce duties and two of these are on rice and two on opium. The remaining changes are chiefly in the phraseology of the bill or the transfer from the free to the dutiable list. Another notable fact is that in nearly every case where these increases were made, the change was also made from ad valorem to specific duties. If these increases had been made with regard

to the requirements of the different industries from a protective standpoint, the bill would have been a comparatively good one, but they were evidently made in response to pressure from certain Senators, and no such purpose governed those who prepared the measure. The height of the rate was evidently fixed by the extent of the pressure brought to bear by rebellious Senators, and the result is that the inequalities and anomalies of the bill as originally reported are magnified and made prominent in the new bill formulated by the mysterious conference, whose membership is uncertain."

A Second Review of the Grand Army

BY ERNST MARTZ.

And I saw a phantom army come, With never a sound of foot or drum, But keeping time to the throb'ing hum Of warlike and lamentation! The martyred heroes of Malvern Hill, Of Gettysburg and Chancellorsville, The men whose wasted figures fill The patriot graves of the Nation.

And there came the nameless dead, the men Who perished in Foyer swamp and Fen, The slowly starved of the prison pens! And, marching beside the others, Came the dusky martyrs of Pillow's fight, With limbs enfranchised and bearing bight; I thought perhaps 'twas the pale moonlight That looked as white as their brothers.

And so, all night marched the Nation's dead, With never a banner above them spread, Nor a badge nor a motto brandished!

No mark—save the bare, uncovered head Of the silent bronze review—

With never an arch save the vaulted sky, With never a flower save those that lie On the distant graves—for love could buy No gift that was purer or truer.

Hymn for Memorial Day.

TUNE, "AMERICA."

God bless our Nation's life, Preserved through horrid strife, With martyrs' graves! O'er mounds of those asleep, For our defense we'll keep Love's vigils, while we heap Flowers o'er our braves.

Let all the young well heed, And in those tributes read A noble vow,

In peace we'll keep our land True to our grand, Where men till death would stand Revere them now.

Proud in our land of fame, Proud of her glorious name, Won by our braves, Gratefully homage pay, Each sweet Memorial Day, While flowers and love we lay On heroes' graves.

—NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

Memorial Day.

Department Commander Louis Kantz, of the Michigan Grand Army, issued an address to the posts urging a faithful observance of Memorial Day, May 30th. He says: "As the years roll on, the grim messenger will summon from the ranks one by one, the courages who marched elbow to elbow in defense of our country's unity. In the past year over three hundred true and faithful comrades have been added to those who have gone before, to that bourne from which no traveler returns. Mere eulogy is a waxen flower that melts in the hand that fondly grasps it; but true eulogy is a living flower, rooted alike in earth and sun. It is but fitting, as it is the duty of every comrade, to lay aside the toils of the day and pay just tribute to the dead. So let it be done."

Passed Over.

We clip the following paragraphs, relative to the death of Andrew Crofoot, father of Mrs. J. M. Jones, of this city, from the *Chesaning Argus*:

"By the death of Mr. Andrew Crofoot, which occurred Friday, April 20th, 1894, Chesaning has lost another of her pioneers. Mr. Crofoot was born in Aurelius, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1816, and was at the time of his death over 78 years of age. His parents moved to Painesville, Ohio, and that was Mr. Crofoot's home—except two or three years residence in Warren, Ohio—until his removal to Chesaning.

On Oct. 7th, 1841, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Green, of Calcutta, Ohio, who survives him.

For thirty-nine years Mr. Crofoot has been a resident of Chesaning. He has been much respected by his fellow citizens for his sterling worth and integrity. He has been ever identified with the interests of Chesaning, and has seen the town grow from a new settlement, and all that implies to its present size. He has held offices of public trust, namely: that of supervisor in 1867, and treasurer in 1857 and 1864. His life has been an open book to all and he has by his honorable and upright life been an example that the young may well emulate.

* * * His death was not unexpected, for he had been ailing for some time. There are left to mourn the death of Mr. Crofoot, his wife, who has been his companion for fifty-two years, and four children, R. W. Crofoot, of Troy, Ohio; Mrs. Joseph Jones, of Grayling; Miss Lina Crofoot, of Chesaning, and Rhinaldo Crofoot, of Saginaw. Mrs. Reuben Andress, his third child, departed this life a number of years ago.

The people of Chesaning will miss his cheerful presence and the family have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community in their sad affliction.

Three times during the year that is past has Death entered the Crofoot family and taken first the youth, with life opening brightly before him; the infant who stayed just long enough to gain a fleeting glimpse of the mystery we call life, and last the aged, who knows all there is to life, and all are now united in the better country whence we are journeying.

The funeral was held at the residence Monday, April 23d, at 10 o'clock a.m. The services were conducted by Hon. L. V. Moulton, of Grand Rapids. The floral offerings were many and elaborate, the "Gates Ajar," sent by the Spiritual Society, being particularly beautiful.

He was laid away in Wildwood where he has followed many of his friends and neighbors during the years that are past. The esteem and respect of the citizens of Chesaning for the deceased was manifested by the large attendance at the funeral and by the number of carriages that followed the remains to the cemetery.

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Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction

City, Ill., was told by her doctor she had Consumption and that there was

no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr.

King's New Discovery completely

cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 130 Florida

St., San Francisco, suffered from a

dreadful cold, approaching Consumption,

tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr.

King's New Discovery, and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

5

Positively Cures—

HEART DISEASE, NERVOUS PROS-

TRATION,

Sleeplessness and all derangements of the Nervous System.

UNEXCELLED MEDICINE FOR INFANTS!

A Blessed Balm For Tired Mothers and Restless Babies.

Purely Vegetable. Guaranteed free from SPICES.

100 Full Size Boxes, 50 Cts.

Rev. R. M. Mifflin, Pastor M. E. Church, Cedar Springs, Mich., says: Sleep and rest were strangers to me after preaching till I used "Adjunct" and found sound and waking refreshment.

Prepared by WHIPPLE & FULLER MEDICINE CO., Cedar Springs, Mich.

Send for free prospectus containing many illustrations, etc.

Grayling, Michigan.

O. PALMER.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS, BUGGIES, &c.

Grayling, Michigan, April 18, '94.

I shall carry this year a larger stock of Wagons, Carriages, Plows, Harrows, Drills, Reapers, Mowers, Cultivators, Planters, &c., than was ever before shown in Northern Michigan, and can make prices to suit the times. I believe I know the needs of this section and am prepared to supply them. Call and examine the most improved implements on the market.

O. PALMER.

The Evening News,

66,000

Three Months.

or even a shorter period, will suffice to convince you that "The Great Daily of Michigan" is so interesting and valuable that so long as you may live you will continue a subscriber, and would no more think of stopping than you would of cancelling your subscription to your home paper. It is complete and accurate in every department of news, giving also much special matter for men, women and children. Think of the testimonial of 60,000 homes which now receive and welcome "The Evening News."

3 cents per copy . . . \$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL . . . 10 cents a week.

Agents in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

DETROIT, MICH.

Democratic Senators outside the

finance committee have offered over

four hundred amendments to the Wil-

son bill. The changes are all in favor

of trusts or monopolies in which they

are interested.

Aggressive republicans

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1894.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Buy your Fishing Tackle at A. Kraus.

J. K. Wright and M. S. Hartwick were in Roscommon one day last week. Shoes for everybody way down low, at Claggett & Pringles'.

Nick Dowen was in from his camp, in Kalkaska county, last Saturday.

Pants, sold below cost, at the store of S. H. & Co.

W. S. Chalker went to St. Ignace on the early train Saturday morning.

Tan Shoes! Tan Shoes!! A full line at J. M. Jones'.

Program of exercises Memorial day will appear next week.

Hats at cost, to close them out, at Claggett & Pringles'.

J. Staley and W. S. Chalker returned from St. Ignace, Monday morning.

If you want any kind of a Bicycle, call at Palmer's warehouse.

For SALE—At once, my shooting gallery. Price \$50.00 J. K. Merz.

School-tablets and supplies at Fournier's drug store.

The Grayling Cornet Band will head the procession on Decoration Day.

Get your Screen Doors and Window Screens at A. Kraus.

The Manistee House made connection with the sewer last week.

Pants at cost, to close them out, at Claggett & Pringles'.

George Peacock, of Blaine, was in town last Saturday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wright's restaurant.

John Cameron, of Otsego county, was in town last Thursday.

For toilet preparations, go to the store of Harry W. Evans.

George Fauble, of Blaine township, was in town last Thursday.

Pingree & Smith Shoes, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. C. L. DeWeese was called to Roscommon, Saturday, on account of the illness of a grandchild.

Boydell's Paints are the best. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss L. E. Williams has built an addition to her residence on Michigan Avenue.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass and Putty, at A. Kraus'.

Mrs. Wm. Fairbotham visited with her parents in South Branch township last week.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wright's restaurant.

P. Aebel, of Blaine, set out over 50 fruit trees this spring, besides making other improvements.

A full line of Fishing Tackle at A. Kraus'.

A. L. Pond went out for a short time last Saturday, for fish, and caught 47 nice trout and grayling.

A fine line of Ladies' Kid Gloves, just in, at Claggett & Pringles'.

F. F. Hoesli enclosed 80 acres additional of his farm in Blaine township and set out an orchard of 75 trees.

If you are looking for bargains in Shoes, go to Claggett & Pringles'.

Messrs. Smith & Beatty, of Beaver Creek, were in town the beginning of the week.

Get your Doors, Sash and Builders' Hardware at A. Kraus'.

W. B. Flynn, dentist, will be in Grayling from the 23d to the 26th, at Dr. Smith's office.

Poultry netting sold cheap, at the store of S. H. & Co.

Regular Communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., this (Thursday) evening, at the usual hour.

For Russet Dressing, call on J. M. Jones.

The frame of a new building for N. Michelson, has been erected on Ionia street.

Claggett & Pringle carry the best line of Groceries in the city. Buy your eatables of them.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Wm. Fairbotham has the job of plastering the addition built to the office of J. K. Wright.

Champion Mowers and Reapers, Plows, Harrows, and Cultivators, at A. Kraus'.

John Staley started for the Upper Peninsula, last Friday evening, on business. He returned on Monday.

For School Supplies, Tablets, Pens, etc., call at the Drug Store of Harry W. Evans.

W. S. Chalker sold a lot last Monday, fronting on Peninsular Avenue, for \$100.00.

Call at the store of S. H. & Co. and get full particulars as to the use of Lead Plaster, Phosphate and Potato Grower. It will be to your benefit.

Ask to see the famous T. I. C. combination hot water bottles at Fournier's drug store.

Carl Mickelson recovered his Book of Fishing Flies. It was a nice one worth from fifteen to twenty dollars.

Great reduction in Men's Fancy Pants, at the store of S. H. & Co. They are going at less than cost.

H. C. Holbrook sold his house in Roshommon one day last week.

Shoes for everybody way down low, at Claggett & Pringles'.

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W. S. Chalker went to St. Ignace on the early train Saturday morning.

Tan Shoes! Tan Shoes!! A full line at J. M. Jones'.

J. M. Jones went fishing the begin-

ning of the week. Eighteen trout and grayling was the number of the catch.

They were good. Thanks.

Every farmer in Crawford county should call at Palmer's warehouse and see the Acme Harrow.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a

large assortment.

Martin Nelson, of Lewiston, was a pleasant visitor in town last Saturday.

Martin appears to be pretty busily en-

gaged since he was appointed deputy sheriff.—Atlanta Tribune.

The State Board of Agriculture visited

the experiment station, Tuesday,

making an examination previous to

deciding upon a plan of work for the

year.

Thousands are dying today of Heart

Failure, "Adirondack" Wheeler's Heart

and Nerve Cure has cured some of the

worst cases of heart disease. Sold by

Loranger and Fournier.

The line of Fishing Tackle, Bass

Ball Goods, Hammocks, etc., is com-

plete, and at prices that defy competi-

tion, at the drug store of Loranger

& Fournier.

Judge Sharpe, of West Branch, and

Stenographer Hartigan, of Oscoda,

made us a pleasant call last Friday,

after the adjournment of Circuit

Court.

Ladies, you can buy Dress Ging-
ham, Percales, Florentine Duck, and

Apron Ginghams, cheaper at Claggett &

& Pringles' than you can in Bay City.

Cat and get prices.

The corner stone of the new city

hall at Bay City will be laid on Mem-
orial Day, under the direction of the

Grand Master of the F. & A. M. and

the Grand Lodge of Michigan, which

has been called to meet there on that

occasion.

They have them again, this season.

What? The best \$2.00 Shoe on earth.

For Gents and Ladies. If you don't

believe it, call and see them at Claggett & Pringles'.

The Montmorency county seat war

has been taken to the Supreme Court

and the Supervisors will be required

to show cause why they should not

make a re-canvass of the vote.

Sherwin Williams' Paint, the

best in the world, for sale by S. H. & Co.

The members of the G. A. R. would

be pleased to have all who can display

their flags on Memorial Day to do so,

and at half mast, if possible.

The New Boston Store will sell

goods at lower prices than purchasers

ever expected to get them.

Mrs. L. S. Benson was called to

Rochester, last Friday, by a telegram

stating that her mother was seriously ill.

Ladies, ask to see our new Dress

Goods called Crepe Moire, very cheap

and pretty, at Claggett & Pringles'.

There are many wood piles, lumber,

and all kinds of rubbish on many of

the streets that should be removed

and that beautify our town.

The Spring stock of Shoes, at

the store of S. H. & Co., is now in.

Go and examine them.

Dentist H. A. Holmes, D. D. S.

will be at the Grayling House one

week, beginning May 22d. Vitalized

air for painless extraction of teeth.

Claggett & Pringle have just re-

ceived another large invoice of choice,

new Dry Goods; the finest in the city.

There are but 729 children of school

age in Crawford county and the coun-

try will receive \$605.07 under the last

apportionment of school funds by the

State.

Salling, Hanson & Co. are closing

out all of their Detroit White Lead

Works Paint, by the gallon or quart, at 90 cents per gallon.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

Wm. Fairbotham has the job of

plastering the addition built to the

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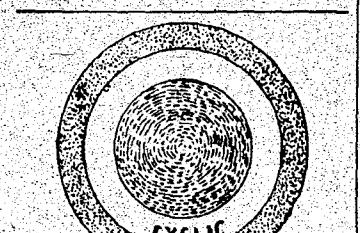
EARTH'S EVOLUTION.

THE PLANET FROM ITS BIRTH TO ITS PRESENT STAGE.

The Fire Period and the Stage of Water—Appearance of Dry Land—Beginning of Life—How the World Looked at Different Periods.

From a lecture recently delivered at Chicago by Mr. Olney H. Richmond, the following interesting story of the earth's evolution is taken:

The evolution of the earth from the point where it ceased to be a part of its mother sun, up to time when it is a full-fledged world, in its prime, cannot but be an interesting theme to persons of intelligence. We will take this instant, after a few millions of years had elapsed, the ring of matter which parted from the sun about 60,000,000 years ago, had slowly gathered itself into a disk, thick in the middle and thin, comparatively, at the outer edges; ready to form itself, under the unerring law of nature into a small system. But its importance to the universe was the forthcoming insignificant globe and satellite, but of the greatest importance to the countless millions of beings who were destined to evolve upon her.



THE EARTH IN ITS EARLY STAGE OF LAND FORMATION.

must yet be done upon her by the forces of nature before she can be fit for the abode of life. We have seen her astronomical history now, and must begin upon her geological career.

We first behold her as an azoic earth 60,000,000 years later, during which period the sun, while still in the very early stages of her life, had sent the Rio de la Plata in a vast sea which divides the continent into two parts. It was during this long period that some of the most stupendous changes took place in the configuration of the globe, so far as the

azotic period.

The Paleozoic Earth.

Our next view shows the earth after another long period, which has elapsed, at a rate of 40,000,000 years. The paleozoic period was characterized by terrific convulsions, during which thousands of mountain tops were thrust upwards

out of the ocean.

The Mesozoic Earth.

This disk, when a million miles wide in diameter, must have contained matter attenuated to at least one-eighthundredth the density of air. In other words, space was filled by a rarefied atmosphere, than the most perfect vacuum producible by our air pump. Yet, strange as it may seem, this state represented a condensation of matter that had been going on for thousands of millions of years, extending back to the last great convulsion of Neptune. Our first view of Terra exhibits her as a ringed planet, somewhat like Saturn, except that the ring is not composed as with Saturn, and the planetary matter had not condensed to near the earth.

The Birth of the Moon.

Our earth, at the stage shown in engraving No. 1, was about 445 times greater in bulk than at present; so its density must have been still far less than that of water. The moon, having parted from the main earth, will leave her in a elliptical orbit, and will sweep around the sun, between Venus and Mars, inhabiting a globe, with seas, and continents, mountains, lakes and islands; to afterwards die out to a cold and airless rock as we now behold her. At type of what our earth is to become in the fullness of time.

While our gentle attendant was passing through her cycle of life she possessed several brightly shining luminaries to warm and vivify her. The brightest and largest of these was the sun, apparently, because so much nearer to her, was the one upon which we now reside.

"A sun, say you?" Yes, a sun. For we are living and moving upon the ashes of a

burnt-out star.

The Earth as a Spotted Blazing Sun.

and upon the stormy, burning, and earthquake-shaken mass of clinders left from the dying out of a small sun. Engraving No. 2 shows this sun after she was well advanced in years. Her once white hot surface had become yellow, while many spots of intense redness had appeared. These spots were masses of vapor, which had become slightly cooler and had, in many cases anchored themselves to the more condensed material of the core of the body. Around these clusters of red-hot vapor, a gaseous envelope had developed, and swirled like the tail of a comet; so great that a mass of basaltic rock the size of Rhode Island might have been tossed about as a pea in a boiling pot. It has been 13,000,000 years since she parted from her parent sun; still, she is an infant.

Five million years must pass and we view her once more in No. 3. Ah! what a change. The blushing we saw so long ago had increased until they were inclosed in a dark red glow, which had enveloped about her equator; and she was now, like a slow-turning polo. Why is this? you ask. Let me explain. Under the well-known principles of gravity, centripetal and centrifugal force, a floating body, when rotated, will always seek the parts that move with the least velocity, even as ships floating in a tub of water will seek the center of motion with the water. Therefore, the poles became loaded with matter, and, coincidently, the sun, before the equator became cool enough to be dark red. Up to this time the central sun, although blazing away with twice its present power, had but little effect upon the earth, because her own heat was so great. But now, the cooling of the sun went on more rapidly at the poles by reason of the slant rays of sun upon them. So the crust

gradually thickened and hardened at those points, while it was constantly cracked and fissured by enormous upheavals and the bursting forth of the pent-up matter within.

The Earth as a Heated Planet.

The engraving above shows the earth in this stage of her as a heated planet like Jupiter; the belts being composed of dark masses of aqueous vapor mingled with carbon and other gases. These formed a belt about the equator, 1,000 miles in thickness and extended from the north pole to the south. This belt covered the future sea, and contains the coal beds and rich earth that were millions and millions of years later to render the earth a fit abode for man.

These carbonic and hydrogen vapors

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The Earth as a Red-Hot Globe—the Firm Stage.

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These carbonic and hydrogen vapors

gradually thickened and hardened at those points, while it was constantly cracked and fissured by enormous upheavals and the bursting forth of the pent-up matter within.

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